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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Extension Service, Office of Information, and
Agricultural Adjustment Administration, Cooperating
Washington, D. C.

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Weekly News Series, No. 326-8

Wheat Allotment No. 6

WESTERN REGION

COUNTY AGENT SUGGESTS USES FOR WHEAT LAND

What can farmers do with land taken out of wheat in 1939?

This is a question that is being asked frequently by wheat farmers in this county who have now received their 1939 wheat acreage allotments, County Agent _____ says.

There are a number of ways in which farmers can make use of the land taken out of wheat next year, Mr. _____ explains. By adopting these uses farmers can get their operations into better balance than they have been in the last few years when the national wheat acreage has been too high for the good of the Nation's wheat farmers. Among some of the best uses to which _____ County land can be put in 1939, the county agent recommends the following:

(Note to Extension Editor: Consult AAA officials and extension specialists for suggested uses of land in your State, and practices approved for the respective counties under the Agricultural Conservation Program.)

# # #

944-38 (8-8-38)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Extension Service, Office of Information, and
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WEEKLY NEWS SERIES NO. 327-8

WHEAT ALLOTMENT NO. 7

WESTERN REGION

ALLOTMENT OF ACRES FOR WHEAT REQUIRED UNDER LOAN PROGRAM

Wheat acreage allotments for 1939 are particularly significant in view of the 1938 wheat loan program, _____, in charge of the State AAA program says.

The wheat loans are part of the ever-normal granary plan, and the reason they are made is to help farmers hold their wheat when supplies are very large and prices low in order that the same wheat may be marketed later.

Mr._____summarizes the relation of the allotments to the wheat loans as follows:

The present large supply of more than a billion bushels is the result of the extremely high wheat acreages and partly good weather conditions in 1937 and 1938. United States wheat farmers planted 81 million acres to wheat in 1937 and 80 million acres in 1938. Yields averaged 10.7 bushels per seeded acre in 1937 and about 11.9 bushels in 1938. The result has been a sharp increase in wheat supplies and a marked drop in wheat prices. Wheat farmers face the prospect of a smaller income from wheat this year than they got for their 1937 crop.

The purpose of the wheat loan program is to enable the wheat farmers of the country to hold part of their wheat until prices are better. General cooperation on the part of wheat farmers in meeting acreage allotments provides a reasonable assurance that wheat surpluses will not continue to pile up and wreck prices. Without such assurance, it will be difficult for wheat farmers to find justification for a wheat loan program. A sound basis for wheat loans cannot be created or maintained except through the understanding, cooperation, and efforts of the wheat farmers themselves.

949-38 (8-9-38)

# # #

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WEEKLY NEWS SERIES NO. 328-8

WHEAT ALLOTMENT NO. 8

WESTERN REGION

WHEAT ALLOTMENTS HAVE RELATION TO '39 QUOTA POSSIBILITY

Although wheat farmers of the United States will not know until May 1939 whether or not wheat marketing quotas on the 1939 crop will be proclaimed and referred to a producer referendum, right now they need to consider the possibility of quotas in connection with their 1939 wheat acreage allotments, says _____, in charge of the AAA program in this State.

Mr. _____ explains that if there are wheat marketing quotas next year the marketing quota for each farmer will be based upon and be a percentage of the normal yield of his acreage allotment. Farmers who seed wheat within their acreage allotments will have little difficulty in complying with marketing quotas, but farmers who seed more than their allotments will face the prospect if quotas are in effect of either having to store their excess wheat or taking a discount of 15 cents a bushel in the form of a penalty on each bushel marketed over their quotas.

The marketing-quota provisions of the new Farm Act effective when approved by producers are intended to protect all wheat producers in times when there is an extremely large supply of wheat, and prices to farmers threaten to fall to very low levels. Under the quota system, every farmer is asked to do his share in holding part of the surplus off the market in order that all farmers can get the best possible price for their crop when they market it.

# # #

950-38 (8-9-38)

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Weekly News Series, No. 336-8

PEANUT STATES

PEANUT DEDUCTION RATE LOWERED IN AAA PROGRAMS

An adjustment lowering the rate of deduction from farm payments for the overplanting of peanut acreage allotments has been approved by the Secretary of Agriculture, _____, announced today.
(Extension or AAA official)

The new deduction rate is $1.20 per hundred pounds on the normal production of each acre in excess of the peanut allotment. This is 6 times the payment rate of 20 cents per hundred pounds which will be made on the normal production of each acre planted within the allotment. The deduction rate originally established under the 1938 farm program was 10 times the payment rate.

The adjustment was the result of unavoidable delays in establishing allotments in commercial peanut areas. Many farmers planted their 1938 crop before the county committees were able to notify them of their allotments, and in many cases the acreages planted were considerably in excess of allotments. In such cases, deductions at the original rate would have cancelled all or most of the farm payment. At average yields under normal conditions, the new deduction rate amounts to about $9 per acre for overplanting the peanut allotment, compared with the original deduction rate of about $15 per acre.

# # #

967-38 (8-16-38)

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Weekly News Series No. 339-8

MEETING TO PLAN RESEARCH
FOR PASTURE LABORATORY

_____ will represent the _____ Agricultural Experiment Station at a conference in September at the Regional Pasture Laboratory, State College, Pa., in which collaborators from 11 other Northeastern States and the U. S. Department of Agriculture will plan for further regional pasture research.

The laboratory, under the direction of Dr. R. J. Garber, of the Bureau of Plant Industry, has been in operation 14 months. Most of the work completed has been in laying the groundwork for future research. Thousands of selections of grasses and clovers have been seeded or started from soil plugs. Most of them are from the Northeastern States, although some introductions from other areas have been made.

At a similar meeting last year, when the laboratory was opened, State and Federal collaborators planned to focus on two fundamental aspects of pasture improvement--genetic and environmental factors.

In the field of breeding the laboratory staff is studying modes of inheritance, ranges of variability, and possibilities of pasture plant improvement throug selection and hybridization.

The vegetative and reproductive responses of different species to such environmental factors as temperature, moisture, humidity, and fertilizer treatments are also being studied.

982-38

(more)

Research at the laboratory, says Mr. _____, is not primarily concerned with the practical problems of pasture management on different soil types. This work, as in the past, is being carried on here at the _____ Experiment Station, and other State stations throughout the region.

# # #

3A C Library

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Weekly News Series No. 340-8

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Note to Extension Editor: As this story is written there has been no formal announcement of the loan, but you will probably be notified by the time this reaches you.
- - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -

LOANS REQUIRE COTTON BE GRADED AND CLASSED; SERVICE AVAILABLE FREE

If and when Government loans are made on the present cotton crop it will be necessary to have the cotton graded and classed. Farmers in organized one-variety communities may save this expense by taking advantage of the free classing service offered under the Smith-Doxey Act, says _____, chairman of the _____ _____ cotton improvement committee.

Director _____ (name), _____ (institution), recently appointed Mr. _____, together with two other committee members, _____ and _____, to assist _____ farmers in taking advantage of the free classing service.

The classing will be under the direction of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, U. S. Department of Agriculture. As the season already is far advanced Mr. _____ believes that in a short time a dead line will be set, after which no other applications for classing will be taken this year. Applications will be acted upon in the order in which they are received. The service is available only to organized groups.

There are about 1,000 one-variety cotton communities in the Cotton Belt that should qualify for the free classing service merely by applying through the county

agent for necessary forms to fill out and send to their State committee. There are many other communities in the State that are not organized as one-variety communities, although only one variety of cotton is grown. They may qualify for the services by setting up a responsible association and planning a program to keep their planting seed pure and protecting lint quality by proper ginning.

The long-time objective of the program, Mr. _____ points out, is not merely to save the farmer the cost of classing, but to make the farmer more money for better cotton and help him to obtain the real value of his cotton by doing away with the hog-round system of buying. At the same time the farmers by keeping their planting seed pure, can maintain a continuous production of an improved quality of cotton.

# # #

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Weekly News Series, No. 348-8

SOUTHERN REGION
CLASS B AREAS

AUG 30 1938
AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

'39 AAA PROGRAM
OUTLINED FOR CLASS
B AREAS IN _____
STATE

The 1939 AAA farm program for _____ (State) and the rest of the country will be similar in most respects to the 1938 program, with continued emphasis on a balanced, soil-conserving type of farming and minor changes intended to improve and simplify administration, according to _____(State committeeman or administrative officer), of _____ (address).

Mr. _____ attended the recent conference in Washington at which proposals for the new program were discussed with AAA field representatives and farmer-committeemen from the 48 States. In the main, the program tentatively approved follows the recommendations of this conference, he said.

The proposed new program,as it applies to _____, calls for farm acreage allotments for cotton, tobacco, wheat, rice, and, in designated commercial counties, potatoes. Each farm on which feed crops or livestock products are grown for sale also will have an allotment of general soil-depleting crops, which will include the acreage devoted to corn, but no farm will have a separate corn allotment. Payments will be based on compliance with allotments and the carrying out of approved soil-building practices as under the present program.

No definite decision has been made as to the treatment of peanuts under the new program, Mr. _____ said. Under this year's program, special acreage allotments are provided for this crop. Proposals that the peanut

1009-38 (more)

allotments be discontinued and that special provisions be included for commercial vegetable crops were taken under advisement by AAA officials. Further conferences with producers will be held before final action is taken on these proposals.

Under the 1939 program a maximum payment will be calculated for each participating farm. The farmer can earn this amount by keeping within his soil-depleting crop allotments and attaining the soil-building goal established for the farm. As, under this year's program, deductions are to be made for plantings in excess of allotments and for failure to carry out the amount of soil-building practices needed to reach the soil-building goal. Crop classifications and soil-building practices will be similar to those approved for this year's program.

A new feature will be the provision that land used for home gardens may be excluded in calculating soil-depleting crops for the farm. This provision was suggested as a means of encouraging better living standards for many farm families

The national acreage allotment for cotton in 1939 will be about 27,500,000 acres, or approximately the same as for 1938. This will be divided among the States, counties, and individual farms according to the formula provided in the farm act. A national wheat allotment of 55,000,000 acres has already been established, and this is being apportioned among States, counties, and farms as directed by the act. The allotments for tobacco, rice, and potatoes will be determined upon the basis of the situation affecting these commodities. These allotments cannot be determined accurately until the 1938 production is known more definitely.

It is expected that cotton acreage allotments for individual farms will be determined and announced before producers vote in the cotton marketing quota referendum to be held late this fall.

The tentative rate of payment on cotton under the 1939 program is 1.8 to 2 cents per pound plus a price-adjustment payment of 1.8 to 2 cents per pound (from the $212,000,000 appropriated for price-adjustment payments under the price-adjustment Act of 1938)---a total of 3.6 to 4 cents per pound on the normal yield of each acre in the farm's cotton allotment.

The wheat payment is tentatively fixed at 16 to 18 cents per bushel, plus a price-adjustment payment of 10 to 12 cents per bushel---a total of 26 to 30 cents per bushel on the normal yield of each acre in the farm's wheat allotment.

The tentative rice payment is 8 to 10 cents per hundred pounds, plus a price-adjustment payment of 12 to 15 cents per hundred pounds---a total of 20 to 25 cents per hundred pounds on the normal yield of each acre in the farm's rice allotment.

The tentative payment on potatoes is about 3 cents per bushel for the normal yield of each acre grown not in excess of the potato allotment.

The rate of payment on tobacco will be about the same as this year for most types. Payments on vegetable, orchard, and pasture land will be about the same as in 1938, and the payment on the acreage devoted to general soil-depleting crops and nondepleting acreage will be calculated at the rate of 70 cents per acre

The administration of the program, as in 1938, will be through the State agricultural conservation committee, and the county and community farmer committees and county agents.

# # # #

1009-38 (8-24-38)

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SOUTHERN REGION
CLASS A AREAS

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

'39 AAA PROGRAM OUTLINED FOR CLASS A AREAS IN _____ STATE

The 1939 AAA farm program for Oklahoma, Texas, and Class A counties in Arkansas will be similar in most respects to the 1938 program, with continued emphasis on soil and range conservation and minor changes intended to improve and simplify administration, according to _____ (State committeemen or administrative officer), of _____ (address.)

Mr. _____ attended the recent conference in Washington at which the new program was discussed with AAA field representatives and farmer-committeemen from the 48 States. In the main, the program tentatively approved follows the recommendations of this conference, he said.

The tentative program as it applies to Oklahoma, Texas, and the Class A counties in Arkansas, calls for farm acreage allotments for cotton, wheat, rice, and, in designated commercial counties, potatoes and for other soil-depleting crops, classed as general soil-depleting crops. No farm will have a separate allotment for corn. A maximum payment will be calculated for each participating farm and the farmer can earn that payment by keeping within his soil-depleting acreage allotments and by carrying out the amount of soil-building practices required to attain the farm's soil-building goal. As in 1938, deductions will be made from the payment for plantings in excess of soil-depleting crop allotments and for failure to carry out the full amount of soil-building practices. Crop

classifications and soil-building practices approved for use in Texas, Oklahoma, and Class A counties in Arkansas will be about the same as in 1938.

The range program will be continued in 1939 on about the same basis as in 1938.

The new program provides that land used for home gardens may be excluded in calculating soil-depleting acreage on the farm. This change was suggested as a means of encouraging better living standards for many farm families.

The national cotton allotment under the 1939 program will be approximately 27,500,000 acres, or about the same as the 1938 allotment. This will be divided among States, counties, and individual farmsaccording to the formula provided in the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938. While State and county allotments will be about the same as this year, farm acreage allotments for cotton will vary to some extent depending upon the change in tilled acreage on farms growing cotton in 1938 as compared with 1937. Tilled acreage is the main factor in the formula for determining individual farm allotments. The fact that no legal provision is made for reallotting so-called "frozen" acreages---acreages allotted for cotton but not used----in 1939, also may cause some slight variations in individual allotments. It is expected that all cotton allotments will be determined and announced before producers vote in the marketing-quota referendum for cotton this fall.

The acreage allotment for wheat for 1939 already has been fixed at 55,000,000 acres. This compares with a 10-year average of about 69,000,000 acres and a seeded acreage of more than 80,000,000 acres for 1938. Farm wheat allotments are now being established by county committees in order that wheat growers may have accurate information prior to the completion of planting operations in the winter-wheat areas. Wheat growers who comply with 1939 wheat allotments will

qualify for advantages offered under various phases of the farm program, including 1939 conservation payments, price-adjustment payments, eligibility for loans on wheat, if a wheat loan program is in effect next year, and renewal of crop insurance policies. In winter-wheat areas, compliance will be checked this fall on the basis of wheat seeded for all purposes, including wheat for hay or pasture, green-manure and cover-crop purposes. Exceptions will be made for small farms on which the production of wheat is relatively unimportant.

The acreage allotments for rice and potatoes will be determined on the basis of the situation affecting these commodities after the 1938 production is more definitely known.

Proposals have been taken under advisement by AAA officials to discontinue acreage allotments for peanuts and to include special provisions in the program for commercial vegetable crops. Further conferences with producers will be held before final action on these proposals.

Under the 1939 program, the payment on cotton will be 1.8 to 2 cents per pound plus the price-adjustment payment of 1.8 to 2 cents per pound (from an appropriation of $212,000,000 for price-adjustment payments made by the last Congress) or a total of 3.6 to 4 cents per pound on the normal production of the farm's cotton allotment.

The wheat payment will be 16 to 18 cents per bushel plus a price-adjustment payment of 10 to 12 cents per bushel, or a total of 26 to 30 cents per bushel on the normal production of the wheat allotment.

The rice payment will be 8 to 10 cents per hundred pounds plus a price-adjustment payment of 12 to 15 cents per hundred, a total of 20 to 25 cents per hundred on the normal production of the rice allotment.

The potato payment will be about 3 cents per bushel on the farm's normal yield of each acre grown not in excess of the potato allotment. The payment on general depleting acreage will be about $1 per acre, adjusted for productivity, and for nondepleting acreage, 50 to 60 cents per acre. Vegetable, orchard, pasture and range land payments will be about the same as in 1938.

As in 1938, administration of the program will be through State, county, and community committees and the county extension agents.

# # # #

1008-38 (8-24-38)

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Weekly News Series No. 350-8

COTTONSEED TO BE GRADED
FOR FIRST TIME THIS FALL

Much of the cottonseed produced and marketed in _____ this year will, for the first time, be sampled and graded under supervision of the United States Department of Agriculture, _____ said today.

In Georgia, where marketing of seed in the early areas gets under way in August, the major portion of crushers already have entered into voluntary agreements to buy cottonseed from the 1938 crop on the basis of the United States standard grades. These agreements provide that each lot of seed purchased by a cooperating mill shall be sampled by a bonded and licensed sampler, and graded by a licensed cottonseed chemist. Federal inspectors will supervise the sampling and grading.

Supervised sampling and grading of cottonseed was inaugurated by the Department last year in the Mississippi Valley where samples representing approximately 1,500,000 tons of cottonseed were handled under Federal supervision during the 1937-38 season. The work is being extended to the Southeastern States this year by request of mill operators in the seaboard areas. The States in which the work will be extended this year are Georgia, Alabama, Florida, North Carolina, Virginia, and South Carolina.

# # # # #

1015-38 (8-25-38)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
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Weekly News Series No. 351-8

LIBRARY

GEORGIA COTTONSEED TO BE SAMPLED, GRADED UNDER U.S.D.A. SUPERVISION

Most of the Georgia cottonseed marketed this year will be sampled and graded under supervision of the United States Department of Agriculture, according to _____.

Reports from the Bureau of Agricultural Economics indicate that the major portion of Georgia crushers have entered into voluntary agreements whereby each mill agrees to buy cottonseed on the basis of the United States standard grades. Each lot of cottonseed purchased by a cooperating mill will be sampled by a bonded and licensed sampler, and graded by a licensed cottonseed chemist. Bureau inspectors will supervise the sampling and grading.

Supervised sampling and grading of cottonseed was inaugurated by the Bureau last year in the Mississippi Valley where samples representing approximately 1,500,000 tons of cottonseed were handled under Federal supervision during the 1937-38 crushing season. The work is being extended to the Southeastern States this year by request of mill operators in the seaborad area.

In commenting on the new service for crushers and growers in the Southeastern States, Mr. _____ pointed out that purchase of seed on a grade basis in other areas has provided an incentive for producing better seed and for handling seed so as to protect it against deterioration. "Improving the quality of seed produced in the Southeastern States," he said, "will provide crushers with seed for which they can afford to pay a higher average price. It will

1016-38 (more)

encourage farmers to care for their seed so as to deliver it to the gin or oil mill in the best possible condition.

Following is a list of Georgia mills that up to August 15 had signed agreements for supervised sampling and grading of seed during the 1938-39 crushing season:

Location	Mill
Arlington	Arlington Oil Mills
Albany	Swift & Co. Oil Mill
Americus	Americus Oil Mill
Americus	McCleskey Cotton Oil & Peanut Mills
Ashburn	Southland Manufacturing Co.
Athens	Hodgson Oil Refining Co.
Athens	Southern Cotton Oil Co.
Atlanta	Buckeye Cotton Oil Co.
Atlanta	Southern Cotton Oil Co.
Atlanta	Swift & Co. Oil Mill
Augusta	Buckeye Cotton Oil Co.
Augusta	The Planters Cotton Oil Co.
Augusta	Southern Cotton Oil Co.
Augusta	Swift & Company Oil Mill
Cartersville	Southern Cotton Oil Co.
Columbus	International Agricultural Corp.
Columbus	Southern Cotton Oil Co.
Cordele	Southern Cotton Oil Co.
Dawson	Dawson Cotton Oil Co.
Dawson	Southern Cotton Oil Co.
Dublin	Southern Cotton Oil Co.
Fitzgerald	Fitzgerald Cotton Oil Co.
Fitzgerald	Union Cotton Oil Co.
Griffin	Spalding Oil Mills, Inc.
LaGrange	Swift & Co. Oil Mill
Lavonia	Southern Cotton Oil Co.
Louisville	Louisville Fertilizer & Gin Co.
Macon	Buckeye Cotton Oil Co.
Macon	Central Cotton Oil Co.
Macon	Southern Cotton Oil Co.
Macon	Swift & Co. Oil Mill
Madison	Caldwell & Co.
Monroe	Monroe Oil & Fertilizer Co.
Moultrie	Taylor Oil Mills
Ocilla	Ocilla Oil & Fertilizer Co.
Pelham	Pelham Oil & Fertilizer Co.
Rome	Rome Oil Mill
Savannah	International Vegetable Oil Mill
Savannah	Southern Cotton Oil Co.
Sylvania	Screven Oil Mill
Tifton	Southern Cotton Oil Co.
Valdosta	Southern Cotton Oil Co.
Winder	Winder Oil Mill Co.

1016-38 (8-25-38)

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Weekly News Series, No. 352-8

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AUG 30
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEW-TYPE STORAGE HOUSES
KEEP POTATOES MUCH BETTER

By constructing potato storage houses so that moisture condenses on the walls instead of the ceiling, _____ growers may keep their potatoes sound with minimum attention and expense, says _____, engineering specialist of the _____ Extension Service.
(institution)

The new type storage house was designed by engineers of the U. S. Department of Agriculture. It requires virtually no ventilation during cold weather because the moisture condenses on the walls and drains away without dripping on the stored potatoes. The walls are waterproofed, and gutters in the floor collect water that condenses in cold periods and allow some to evaporate in warm periods.

Under actual storage conditions, _____ says, the humidity remains higher and thereby reduces potato shrinkage. Also, by controlling the moisture condensation, the water does not run down unprotected walls to decay sills, floors, and joists. Less heat is required and it is not necessary to keep a close watch to be sure that conditions are right.

The moisture is controlled by insulating the ceiling more heavily than the walls. The ceiling has about 8 inches, and the walls about 6 inches, of fill-type insulation. Thus the walls are slightly cooler than the ceiling and the moisture condenses on them. Metal-clad paper protects the walls and carries the water down to the gutters.

Plans for the structure may be obtained from Mr._____, _____ Extension Service, ___(city)___, ___(State)___.
(institution)

1017-38(8-25-38)

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SOUTHERN REGION

Ba. E. Library

AUG

'37 COTTON PRICE
ADJUSTMENT PAY
ON 60% OF BASE

The Agricultural Adjustment Administration has officially determined that price-adjustment payments authorized for 1937 cotton producers will be made on a maximum of 60 percent of the 1937 base cotton production of farms for which applications are submitted says _____ State AAA administrative officer.

An appropriation of $130,000,000 is available for the payments. Of this amount, it is estimated that _____ (State) will receive approximately $_____(see table attached). The average payment rate will be 2.89 cents per pound.

While price adjustment payments are applicable to the eligible part of a producer's 1937 base cotton production, regardless of whether or not he participated in the 1937 Agricultural Conservation Program, no payment will be made to a producer who knowingly overplanted his 1938 cotton acreage allotment. The maximum amount of 1937 cotton on which the producer may receive payment is 60 percent of the base production established for his farm. In case the amount produced in 1937 was less than 60 percent of the base, payment will not be made on more than the amount actually produced, except in cases of crop failures from specified causes.

The maximum payment rate of 3 cents per pound applies to all eligible cotton produced in 1937 and not sold by the producer before September 10, 1937.

1018-38 (more)

This includes cotton held by producers or put under the 1937 Government loan. The payment rate on eligible cotton sold before September 10, 1937, will be the amount by which the average price of 7/8-inch middling cotton on the 10 designated spot markets was below 12 cents on the date of sale, not to exceed 3 cents per pound in any case.

In cases of crop failures due to hail, drought, flood, boll weevil or other insect, or fungus infestation, the cotton producers on the farm will receive payment on the normal production of the 1937 cotton acreage, but not on more than 60 percent of the farm's 1937 base cotton production. Where any part of the producer's 1937 cotton crop was destroyed by fire or other unavoidable natural cause after it was harvested, but before it was sold, the eligible part will receive the maximum payment of 3 cents per pound. The amount of cotton eligible for payment on a farm will be divided among the 1937 producers on the farm in accordance with their share of the acreage planted to cotton in 1937.

Application forms will be made available to producers at the offices of county agents and county AAA committees. Distribution of payments will get under way next month.

# # # # #

State	Total estimated price adjustment payments
Alabama	$ 10,845,000
Arkansas	11,864,000
Florida	340,000
Georgia	10,894,000
Louisiana	6,428,000
Mississippi	13,265,000
Oklahoma	9,238,000
South Carolina	7,471,000
Texas	37,013,000
Kentucky	118,000
North Carolina	6,458,000
Tennessee	4,235,000
Virginia	393,000
Illinois	18,000
Missouri	2,119,000
Arizona	1,648,000
California	3,745,000
Kansas	6,000
New Mexico	914,000

(Estimated administrative expense, $3,000,000.)

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NORTH CENTRAL
WESTERN
Okla., Tex., Pa., N.Y., and N.J.

WEEKLY NEWS SERIES NO. 357-8

WHEAT INSURANCE

LIBRARY
SEP 3
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

WHEAT INSURANCE
POLICIES ISSUED AS
NON-ASSESSABLE

Wheat crop insurance policies now being issued to growers by the Federal Crop Insurance Corporation are nonassessable, according to _____, FCIC supervisor for _____ County. "The premium a farmer pays when he obtains a crop insurance policy is the only cost of this 'all-risk' protection for his 1939 wheat crop," _____ said. "There can be no additional charges in any contingency."

Under the crop insurance plan, _____ explained, farmers pay premiums in wheat, or in its cash equivalent, into a joint reserve of the Corporation, and in case of losses to the insured wheat crop, they are reimbursed from this reserve with wheat, or cash equivalent, to bring their yields up to the insured amount. "In case losses should exceed premiums paid in, there can be NO assessment on policy holders," said _____. "The Federal Crop Insurance Corporation has an authorized capital of $100,000,000 for the express purpose of safeguarding policy holders, and should an unusual situation arise in which the wheat reserve built up from premium payments is insufficient to meet insured losses, this capital provides an additional reserve from which indemnities to farmers may be paid."

_____ stressed the fact that premiums are based on the actual loss experience of the insured farms over the 10-year period,

1025-38

1925-36, blended with the loss experience of the county in which the farm is located. "Crop insurance uses the loss history of the farm as a yardstick of the future, and the annual premiums are the amount which will amortize the average loss over a 10-year period. In the long run premiums and indemnities as a whole should just about balance. The cost of administering the wheat crop insurance program including the cost of storage of wheat insurance reserves is being borne by the Federal Crop Insurance Corporation. When the farmer pays his premium, he is simply paying the amount of wheat required to meet his average losses as shown by his farm's history, and he is responsible for no additional payments."

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WEEKLY NEWS SERIES NO. 358-8

WHEAT INSURANCE

SEP 9

WHEAT INSURANCE
PAYMENT DUE ONLY
ON ACTUAL ACREAGE

Farmers who have applied for wheat crop insurance on their 1939 crop, and who now plan to seed a smaller acreage, may pay for crop insurance on the basis of actual acreage to be planted, rather than on the acreage originally indicated in their applications according to _____ County Crop Insurance Supervisor.

A large number of growers in _____ County have revised their intended plantings of wheat downward since the date they applied for crop insurance, Mr. _____ said. These growers have received, or will receive, notices of premiums due on the original acreage they specified. However, the county office can execute a rider to their premium notice which makes it possible to pay premiums only on the actual acreage to be seeded.

County Supervisor _____ emphasized that the county office can accept premiums on revised acreages, even though the final date of payment specified in the premium notice has passed. "If the farmer pays his premium in wheat, we can simply adjust the number of bushels due to the new acreage figure," he said. "If the premium is paid in cash equivalent, this too will be adjusted according to the new acreage and any changes in the price of wheat." Where the price of wheat has advanced since the expiration of the premium notice, the

county office will compute the approximate amount of the revised premium on this basis, he said. Where the price has declined, the premium can be paid on the basis of the revised acreage at the original price in the premium, and the branch office will adjust the payment to the new price, refunding any excess premium to the farmer, or depositing it on 1940 premiums, according to the wishes of the farmer.

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Weekly News Series No. 359-8

Note to Editor: Suggest you check this carefully to verify markets in your State

SEP 3

PINE SEED IS CASH CROP
ON MANY - - - - - FARMS

With pine seed becoming a profitable cash crop in a number of _____ communities, care in harvesting is necessary according to _____, Extension forester, _____ (institution), _____ (address).

Because local seed is preferable for forest planting, farmers and other collectors near large planting operations have an especially good chance to sell longleaf, slash, loblolly, and shortleaf pine seed, he adds.

_____ quotes the Forest Service of the U. S. Department of Agriculture as saying that the main problem in pine-seed collection is to make sure the seeds are ripe and can be extracted from the cone alive and uninjured. The best test for ripeness of cones is their ability to float in water. In making this test, sample cones from different trees can be used.

During most of their two growing seasons on the tree, pine cones are green and juicy. If picked during that time, they will be so heavy that they will sink in water. In the fall of their second year, however, they suddenly begin to lose weight while still attached to the tree.

Tests will then reveal when the cones are ripe although they will remain closed for another 3 to 5 weeks, during which time they continue to lose weight.

1035-38

(more)

Extension Forester _____ says that it will be a good idea to find a market for the seed before collecting it and to make complete plans so that the seeds will not be picked before they are ripe nor be allowed to mold seriously or to turn sour.

_____ says that Leaflet No. 156, "Harvesting and Selling Seed of Southern Pines," may be obtained free of charge, while the supply lasts, from the U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

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Weekly News Series, No. 360-8

SEP 9

PASTURE AND SCRATCH GRAIN MAKES MATURE TURKEYS FAT

The cheapest way to fatten mature turkeys is to allow them to range on green pasture and feed them a scratch grain mixture made up of equal parts of corn, barley, wheat, and oats, says _____, Extension Poultry Husbandman, _____ (institution), _____ (address). _____ calls attention to experiments by the United States Department of Agriculture which show this combination of pasture and scratch grain started early in September will add weight and finish to mature turkeys in planty of time for the Thanksgiving market.

Either white or yellow corn may be used in the grain mixture, depending upon the kind of finish desired. Yellow corn fed liberally gives a yellow tinge to the turkey skin. The skin remains whiter when white corn is fed, although plenty of green pasture should be available to turkeys fed white corn so that they will have an ample amount of vitamin A that the birds otherwise get from yellow corn.

If pasture is not available, mature turkeys may be fattened on regular mash and scratch feed commonly fed to growing turkeys, says Mr. _____.

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1036-38 (8-31-38)

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WEEKLY NEWS SERIES NO. 361-8

SOUTHERN REGION

SEP

'37 COTTON FORMS FOR ADJUSTED PAY NOW ARE AVAILABLE

Application forms and instructions for calculating the price adjustment payments to which farmers are entitled on cotton produced in 1937 are now available at the offices of county agents and county agricultural conservation committees, according to _____, State administrative officer of the AAA.

The maximum amount of 1937 cotton on which the producers on a farm may receive payment is 60 percent of the 1937 base cotton production established for the farm. In case the amount produced in 1937 was less than 60 percent of the farm's base production, payment will not be made on more than the amount of cotton actually produced, except where failure to produce 60 percent of the base production was due to crop failures from specified causes. Payment will not be made, however, if the producer's 1938 cotton acreage allotment was knowingly overplanted.

If cotton produced in 1937 was sold by the producer before September 10, 1937, the payment rate will be the amount by which the spot-market average price of cotton was less than 12 cents a pound on the date of sale, but not to exceed 3 cents a pound in any case. If it was not sold before September 10, 1937, the payment rate will be 3 cents a pound.

Example: Take for example a farm on which the base cotton acreage in 1937 was 50 acres and the base yield was 200 pounds of lint cotton per acre. The base production of that farm would be 50 times 200 pounds, or 10,000 pounds. If the producer did not knowingly overplant his 1938 cotton acreage allotment, the maximum amount of cotton on which he could receive payment would be 60 percent of 10,000 pounds, or 6,000 pounds. Assume that the producer actually planted 40 acres in 1937 and actually

produced 18 bales, or 9,000 pounds. Regardless of the actual production, he could not receive payment on more than 6,000 pounds of lint cotton.

Assume that the producer in this example did not sell his cotton before September 10, 1937. He could have put it under a Government loan, held it in his storehouse or sold it at any time after September 10, 1937, and in any such case he would be entitled to a payment of 3 cents a pound on 6,000 pounds, or $180.

On the other hand, assume that he sold his cotton on September 1, 1937. On that date the spot-market average was 9.07 cents, and, therefore, the farmer would be entitled to a payment of 2.93 cents a pound (difference between the spot-market average and 12 cents on 6,000 pounds, or $175.80. Or, assume that he sold 2,000 pounds on September 1, 1937, and later put the rest of his cotton under a Government loan or held it or sold it after September 10, 1937. In that case, he would receive 2.93 cents a pound on 2,000 pounds, and 3 cents a pound on 4,000 pounds (remainder of the 6,000 pounds on which he is entitled to payment), giving him a total of $178.60.

In case a partial crop failure was suffered in 1937 as the result of hail, flood, drought, boll weevil or other insect or fungus infestation, the payment would be calculated on a different basis. Assume in the above example that as a result of boll-weevil damage, the 40 planted acres produced only 10 bales, or 5,000 pounds. The farmer would be entitled to payment on the normal production of the planted acres (40 times the base yield of 200 pounds an acre) or 8,000 pounds, but not on an amount in excess of 60 percent of the farm's 1937 base cotton production. Therefore, in this situation, the farmer would receive payment on 6,000 pounds, although he actually produced only 5,000 pounds. The rate of payment, as in any other case, would depend on whether or not the cotton was sold before September 10, 1937, and the date on which the farmer sold it if the sale was before September 10, 1937.

Where there was more than one cotton producer on a farm in 1937, the cotton eligible for payment will be divided among them, for purposes of calculating the price-adjustment payments, according to the share of each in the planted cotton acreage. A separate price adjustment payment check will go to each producer.

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1038-38 (8-31-38)

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Weekly News Series No. 365-8

SEP

CARE AT WHEAT SEEDING TIME WILL INFLUENCE MARKET VALUE OF CROP

A part of the value of next year's winter wheat crop depends upon the purity of the seed planted and care in the preparation of wheat land in order to minimize the amount of objectionable material in the harvested grain.

In making this statement, _____ refers to recent report from the U. S. Department of Agriculture. The reports point out that rye in market wheat this year has been an important degrading factor in some areas, especially in hard red winter wheat. Mixtures of hard red winter and soft red winter wheats also continue troublesome.

The Federal standards for wheat permit maximum limits of 1 percent to 7 percent, respectively, of rye and other grains in the grades 1 to 5. Rye is classified in the standards as foreign material other than dockage, and a car of wheat containing 3 percent of rye is graded No. 3, even though that wheat meets all other requirements for grade No. 1.

Mill buyers object to rye in wheat because it cuts down the flour yield and also discolors the flour, _____ said. Mill buyers pay less for carlots of wheat containing rye and often discount wheat with 1 percent of rye as much as half a cent per bushel. For a carlot of wheat containing 3 percent of rye, this discount would amount to approximately $22.50.

Rye in market wheat usually may be avoided or reduced to a minimum by planting pure seed wheat that is free of rye, and by including forage and cultivated crops in the crop rotation with wheat, and summer-fallowing to remove volunteer rye. These same measures, together with the use of clean seed, also lessen the danger of producing mixed wheat on the farm, and they reduce the amount of garlic, cockle, and other objectionable material that may be harvested with the grain.

1043-38 (9-1-38)

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WEEKLY NEWS SERIES NO. 366-8

ALL STATES

SEP 9

WALLACE SEES NEED FOR WHEAT SUBSIDY AS EMERGENCY MOVE

"Export subsidies are a type of economic warfare which if used on a large scale and for a long period, eventually almost inevitably harms the nation which uses the subsidy more than it harms anyone else," Secretary Wallace of the United States Department of Agriculture told the International Conference of Agricultural Economists at Quebec, Canada, on August 27, 1938. "Nevertheless, in certain emergencies, there may be exceptional and compelling circumstances justifying the use of export subsidies for limited and temporary purposes.

"Such a situation now confronts us in the case of wheat.

"Under this situation it is exceedingly desirable that our export efforts should work in the direction of eventual stability. In carrying out such a subsidy measure, the United States of course must do everything it can in a cooperative spirit to synchronize its efforts along this line with those of the Canadian Government.

"We do not propose to use any type of subsidy which will result in extensive overplowing of our hill land or our poor land in order to send large quantities of our farm products abroad with nothing coming back in return," Mr. Wallace concluded. "We must not ruin our soil for the sake of our exporters and our foreign customers, and we must not encourage unduly exports of these products which our consumers can use in larger quantities at home; but neither must we lose our fair share in the world trade of cotton, wheat, hog products, and so on, by failure to take fully as aggressive action as the other nations in the competitive export fields. We have powerful machinery for taking action along these lines, and we have supplies of certain farm products far beyond domestic needs."

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1048-38 (9-1-38)

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WEEKLY NEWS SERIES NO. 367-8

ALL STATES

TRADE AGREEMENTS HELP LOWER BARRIERS TO WORLD MARKETS

"The Trade Agreements Program is the best method of making tariffs that the United States has ever had," Secretary Wallace of the United States Department of Agriculture told the International Conference of Agricultural Economists at Quebec, Canada, on August 27, 1938. "Changes are made only after careful consideration of all the interests involved. The process is necessarily gradual, because it is honestly scientific. In that program, the farmers of the United States for the first time have a tariff-making process in which their interests are adequately represented instead of being dismissed with such meaningless 'protection' as the tariffs on corn and wheat and our other regularly exported farm products.

"We are using the mechanics of the reciprocal trade agreements to bring about as rapid an increase in imports as can be allowed without causing substantial damage to domestic interests. At the same time, recognizing the obvious fact that these agreements could not be counted on immediately and completely to restore the foreign market for the volume of farm products which we exported in the early years of this century or in the decade of the twenties, we have been developing forms of agricultural organization designed to bring about an adjustment between our exportable supplies and the quantities which we can market abroad at a fair price.

"We have completed trade agreements with 18 countries. We are negotiating with 4 others, including the United Kingdom, most important both as a market for our farm exports and as a supplier of our industrial imports.

(More)

1044-38

"If the Trade Agreements Program did nothing but lower some of the extremely high tariffs of the Smoot-Hawley Act of 1930 and the foreign trade barriers that were raised in retaliation, it would be worth while," Secretary Wallace said. "Actually, there were many schedules in previous tariff laws which were greatly hampering international trade, and these too have come under scrutiny and been modified where possible and desirable. Most of the effect which this reduction has had on our foreign markets for farm products has been obscured during the past 3 or 4 years by the great effect on our trade of both droughts and fluctuations in industrial activity. With the completion of an agreement with the United Kingdom and the return of normal weather conditions, the importance of the tariff reductions will be more readily apparent."

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Weekly News Series, No. 368-8

ALL STATES

SEP 2

BALANCED INDUSTRIAL ABUNDANCE URGED BY SECRETARY WALLACE

"It is to be hoped that the principle of balanced abundance can be accepted by our industry as well as by our agriculture," Secretary Wallace of the U. S. Department of Agriculture told the International Conference of Agricultural Economists at Quebec, Canada, on August 27, 1938.

"In agriculture, with the Ever Normal Granary principle recognized in the 1938 Agricultural Adjustment Act, we are in position to make a steady advance toward working out that principle of balanced abundance which will prove in the long run to be best both for farmers and consumers. Can industry work out some form of Ever Normal Warehouse which will best sustain employment and which will result in a more continuous flow of industrial goods into consumers' hands even though the prices of industrial goods fluctuate somewhat more widely than they have been doing in recent years?

"With industry in the United States controlling prices and regulating production to sustain controlled prices, in most cases with the protection from foreign competition afforded by extremely high tariffs, our agriculture must either have corresponding power, or we must bring about a situation in industry where production is sustained on a level of a more consistent abundance.

"Some of us in the United States do know that the control of prices by corporations had helped retard the distribution to consumers of the gains from increased productivity. As industrial output per worker rises, prices must fall and

(More)

1045-38

wages must rise, if consumers are to benefit. If corporations, through their control over prices, hold back too much of such gains for profits, buying power does not keep pace with consumption.

"It is clear that the 1929 depression was preceded by such maladjustments," Secretary Wallace said. "Between 1923 and 1929, the income of farmers rose 4 percent. Income paid out to workers and other employees increased 22 percent. But income paid out as interest and dividends increased 50 percent. If corporations had put more of the efficiency gains of the twenties into lower prices and higher wages, and less into rapidly rising profits, the stock-price bubble would never have been blown so large, and the whole sorry economic sequence after 1929 might have been greatly different."

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1045-38 (9-1-38)

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WEEKLY NEWS SERIES NO. 369-8

ALL STATES

CHEAP COTTON HURTS
U. S. GROWERS SAYS
SECRETARY WALLACE

"In the United States we have very definitely before us the problem of maintaining a market for our export cotton while at the same time we enable our cotton farmers to live better than they have in the past. More international exchange of goods is probably the principal need of the cotton farmer of the United States," Secretary Wallace of the United States Department of Agriculture told the International Conference of Agricultural Economists at Quebec, Canada, on August 27, 1938. "But the cotton farmer sees no virtue in putting 8 million bales of cotton on the world market year after year if that means he must accept an unprofitable price of 5 cents a pound for it. There is no gain to the cotton farmer, and none to the country either, in the long run, in destroying the hills of the South by overplowing merely to supply the cotton exporters of the United States and the cotton importers of the rest of the world with 5-cent cotton.

"We do propose in the United States to make our cotton production methods as efficient as possible. By producing on the richer lands which can be protected from erosion, by using the most approved varieties of cotton which we are rapidly discovering through an intensive research program, and by reducing pest and other hazards, I believe we are going to be able to meet fair competition from any country in the world, provided we follow a sensible lending policy and provided our tariff policy with regard to the bulk of our imports is such as to enable foreigners to obtain the necessary dollar purchasing power to pay for our cotton surplus.

(More)

1046-38

"The statement which I have made with respect to cotton applies in principle to our other exportable agricultural products," said Secretary Wallace. "We believe we can meet legitimate competition from the world in cotton, wheat, lard, tobacco, and many kinds of fruits. I believe that by following our trade-agreements program we can build up a sound foreign market for a considerable volume of agricultural exports, and I think we can fill that market in competition with unsubsidized exports from other nations."

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WEEKLY NEWS SERIES NO. 374-8

ALL STATES

21 MILLIONS USED TO AID DAIRYMEN IN BUTTER MARKET

A program of loans up to $7,250,000 to the Dairy Products Marketing Association for buying up to 25,000,000 more pounds of butter to help stabilize dairy prices is now in operation, according to _____, _____.
(Extension official)
Current prices have been depressed by large surpluses caused by a 9-year high in milk production.

The loans are in addition to an original loan of $14,500,000 authorized in June for buying up to 50,000,000 pounds of butter, _____ pointed out. Under the two loan programs the Dairy Products Marketing Association has bought about 64,000,000 pounds of butter from June 16 through August 30, 1938. This is a part of the national farm program developed by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration.

The Commodity Credit Corporation has been authorized to make the loan to the association, an organization of producer cooperatives with headquarters at Chicago. The loans, effective June 1, 1938, to April 30, 1939, are made under provisions of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 and were recommended by Secretary of Agriculture Henry A. Wallace.

Butter purchased by the Association is available for resale in the open market when prices improve sufficiently to cover the purchase price, all costs of handling and storage, and a small additional amount, _____ explained.

Any net proceeds from resales after retiring the loans may be turned over to the FSCC to buy dairy products for relief distribution to needy persons. Butter purchased by the Association may also be sold to the Federal Government.

1047-38 (More)

Nearly 88 million pounds of butter and large amounts of other dairy products have been purchased by the Government from August 1933, up to June 16, 1938. These food products were turned over to State relief agencies for distribution to persons in need.

"The dairy products purchase program embodies the Ever-Normal Granary principle," _____, said. "Producers, through the Dairy Products Marketing Association aided by the Federal Government, are making this principle effective.

"Butter withdrawn from the market during this record production period will be available for sale later on if the markets improve enough to absorb the butter at reasonable price levels. One phase of the program protects the producer; another protects the consumer."

The Chicago wholesale price of 92-score butter had been held at between 25.25 and 25.50 cents since the current purchases started on June 16. Last year's monthly average prices were 30 cents in June, 30.7 in July, and 32 cents in August. Butter in storage as of August 1 set an all-time record for that date of 172,000,000 pounds as compared to 124,000,000 on the same date in 1937, and the 5-year average of 127,000,000 pounds.

"Removal of price-depressing surpluses from the market through the purchase program undoubtedly has helped stabilize present butter prices, which probably would have declined seriously without the purchase program," _____ declared. Milk production per cow reached a 9-year peak for August 1, according to the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Incorporated as nonprofit no-capital-stock organization, the Dairy Products Marketing Association membership is limited to bona fide producer-owned and producer-controlled regional dairy cooperative marketing associations. Officers and directors include representatives of eight large regional cooperative marketing associations in the major dairy areas.

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1047-38 (9-1-38)

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Weekly News Series No. 376-38

SEP 1

WINTER LEGUMES BEST CROP
FOR YOUNG PECAN ORCHARD.

Young pecan trees grow faster and make heavier yields when the orchard is planted to winter legumes, followed by summer cultivation, says _____, extension horticulturist at _____.
(institution)

Various soil treatments were tried at the United States Pecan Station, Robson, La., under the direction of the Bureau of Plant Industry. Commenting on these experiments _____ said that either Austrian winter peas or hairy vetch may be used as a winter legume. The summer cultivation should consist of at least three diskings, or enough to control weed growth.

Slightly lower yields were obtained with a winter legume crop followed by a summer intercrop of cotton. Still lower yields were obtained with a winter nonlegume crop followed by summer cultivation. The poorest yields and tree growth occurred when grass was allowed to grow in the orchard the year around.

The winter legume, Mr. _____ points out, gives the young trees available nitrogen, and clean cultivation in summer prevents other plants from taking needed moisture from the young trees.

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1063-38 (9-8-38)

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Weekly News Series No. 377-38

FEED DAIRY COWS ACCORDING TO WEIGHT AND PRODUCTION

The weight of the dairy cow and the volume of milk she is giving determine largely the amount of feed necessary during the winter months when pasture is no longer available, recent research shows.

_____ extension dairyman at _____ cites experiments conducted by the U. S. Department of Agriculture at the National Agricultural Research Center, Beltsville, Md., which show that most economical production is maintained when each cow receives about 3 pounds of silage for each 100 pounds of weight. A 1,000-pound cow should have 30 pounds of silage. Twice each day the cow should also have all the good hay she will eat.

The amount of grain depends on the breed, the volume of milk produced, and the quality of the roughage _____ said. A Jersey cow producing less than 10 pounds of milk and receiving all the good roughage she can eat should need no grain, but for every pound of milk over 10 pounds she should get one-half pound or slightly more of grain. A Jersey giving 20 pounds of milk thus would receive 5 to 6 pounds of grain. A Holstein that is giving only 16 pounds of milk or less, needs no grain, but for every pound over 16 she should get four-tenths of a pound of grain, the experiment showed.

Feeding tests were not conducted with Guernseys and Ayrshires, although _____ says that it is probable that Guernseys should have a half pound of grain for every pound of milk over 12, and Ayrshires a little less than a half pound for every pound of milk over 14.

The feeder, says _____, must also be guided by the condition of the cows. If cows are getting thin, give them more grain. If they are getting fat, reduce the grain. They should be kept in a medium state of flesh, neither fat nor thin.

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Weekly News Series, No. 378-8

WHEAT INSURANCE

LIBRARY SEP 21

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NOV 16 1939

WINTER WHEAT
GROWERS APPLY
FOR _____ POLICIES

More than _____ winter wheat growers in _____ (State) have applied for "all-risk" wheat crop insurance policies on their 1939 harvests, _____, State Crop Insurance Supervisor, announced today.

The total represents the applications received in county AAA offices up to August 31, the dead line for insurance of the winter wheat crop in this State. The _____ applications from _____ (State) contributed to a national total of 181,082 applications for insurance on the winter wheat crop in 20 States, according to _____. "Spring wheat growers will have until shortly before their planting time to apply for crop insurance on their 1939 crop," _____ said, "and their applications will increase the total number of applications materially."

"The _____ applications received in _____ are not to be taken as any gage of the final number of wheat crop insurance policies that will be in force," _____ declared. "The number of applications represents the number of farmers who want crop insurance, but obviously not all farmers will make their policies effective, and the number in force necessarily will be limited by the number of premiums paid. Some growers will not be in a position to pay their premiums unless they are able to obtain

1074-38 (more)

credit for that purpose. In order that every applicant may have an opportunity to finance the premiums and obtain the benefits of crop insurance, the Federal Crop Insurance Corporation has informed all banks and other leading agencies of the method in which a crop insurance policy may be assigned as collateral for loans to pay the premium and to care for the crop."

(Note to editors: This story may be supplemented, if you feel it is desirable, with the number of applications from your State that have moved into the branch offices of the Corporation for calculation of coverage, amount of premium due, and writing of the policies.)

Reports as of August 31 of the number of applications received in county AAA offices: Nebraska 28,000; Missouri, 27,000; Kansas, 22,500; Ohio, 21,000; Illinois, 18,416; Indiana, 14,750; Oklahoma, 13,000; Michigan 8,000; Iowa, 6,562; Minnesota, 5,560; Texas, 4,800; Colorado, 3,536; South Dakota, 3,000; Montana, 1,495; North Dakota, 1,138; Idaho, 875; Wyoming, 646; New Mexico, 356; Utah, 350; and Wisconsin, 98.

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WEEKLY NEWS SERIES NO. 379-8

SKIM-MILK PURCHASES

U. S. BUYING MILK
IN _____ TO
(State)
AID FARM MARKET

Approximately _____pounds of whole milk less butterfat produced by _____dairy farmers are represented in the _____ (State) cars or _____pounds of dry skim milk which are being shipped by _____ _____manufacturers, including many (No.) (State) producer cooperatives, to the Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation for relief distribution,_____,_____announced.

The current purchases, totalling 8,641,480 pounds from 46 manufacturers in 12 States, are the first made under the authorization up to 30 million pounds during the present fiscal year, July 1, 1938, through June 30,1939, _____said. The purchases are for class A "extra" grade roller and spray process dry skim milk for human consumption.

The purchases made by the Corporation are authorized by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration Dairy Section. Dairy products bought are turned over to State relief agencies.

"These purchases are important as an outlet for farmers' skim milk, especially in view of the record production of milk and milk products," _____pointed out. "The dry skim milk, together with butter which contains fat and vitamins, gives to the families on relief the equivalent of whole milk in food values."

1090 - 38 (more)

_____ dairy farms also furnished over _____ pounds,
(State)
requiring _____ pounds of whole milk of the more than 25 million pounds of dry skim milk purchased by the Corporation during the past fiscal year, _____ said. Purchases of dry skim milk as well as other dairy products by the Federal agency may be made at any time during the year in order to assist farmers at times when burdensome surpluses are depressing the industry. The purchase of dry skim milk is a part of the surplus dairy products purchase program of the 1938-39 fiscal year recommended by Secretary Wallace because of the surpluses of various manufactured dairy products created by record milk production this year.

# # #

EDITOR'S NOTE: Use the table below for pounds of whole milk required, number of cars and pounds of dry skim milk bought, and number of manufacturers, for current purchases; and the pounds of dry skim milk and whole milk required for purchases of the past fiscal year:

Dry Skim-Milk Purchases

State	Last fiscal year to July 1		Current purchases			
	Pounds dry skim	Pounds whole milk required	No. of mfrs	Cars	Pounds dry skim	Pounds whole milk required
California	2,320,000	28,652,000	2	13	780,000	9,633,000
Indiana	-		1	1	40,000	494,000
Michigan	940,000	11,609,000	1	2	80,100	989,235
Minnesota	2,152,000	26,577,200	5	56	2,240,300	27,667,705
Missouri	240,000	2,964,000	2	6	240,100	2,965,235
Nebraska	760,000	9,386,000	1	10	400,000	4,940,000
New York	2,834,000	34,999,900	17	53	2,120,550	26,188,793
Ohio	160,000	1,976,000	2	9	360,000	4,446,000
Pennsylvania	1,239,000	15,301,650	3	16	640,000	7,904,000
Texas	-	-	1	3	120,000	1,482,000
Utah	220,000	3,717,000	1	1	60,000	741,000
Wisconsin	5,954,000	73,531,900	10	39	1,560,430	19,271,211
			46	209	8,641,480	

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Extension Service, Office of Information, and
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Weekly News Series No. 380-8

ALL STATES

PROMPT PAYMENT
CROP INSURANCE
PREMIUMS URGED

Importance of prompt payment for premiums for insurance policies on their 1939 wheat crop is emphasized by _____, County Crop Insurance Supervisor for the Federal Crop Insurance Corporation.

"Farmers in _____County who have applied for crop insurance policies can serve their own best interests by paying their premiums as soon as possible after receiving premium notices,"_____said, pointing out that the crop insurance policy goes into force only after the premium has been paid and the crop seeded.

"Payment of premiums at an early date is simply a way of getting the most for your money," he advised wheat growers. "The sooner a grower pays his premium, the longer he will have protection for his wheat against hail, winter-kill, drought, flood, storms, grasshoppers, rust, plant diseases, and other causes of unavoidable loss."

"If a grower has already seeded his winter wheat but has not paid his premium, he is taking a needless risk,"_____continued. "During the few days he delays paying his premium, some loss -- such as insect damage or blowing -- might occur. The farmer couldn't collect on his crop insurance in that case, because he had not made his insurance effective. If the premium had been paid, he would have been able to collect up to 50 or 75 percent of his average yield, depending on the coverage he has taken out and the extent of his loss."

1091-38 (more)

"Provision in the regulations of the Corporation which allow a policy to be assigned for loans for payment of the premium and care of the crop may be helpful to wheat growers who need credit in order to make premium payments," _____ suggested.

Premiums may be paid at the county AAA office, _____ explained, in the form of negotiable warehouse receipts for wheat in storage, or in cash equivalent. Policies go into effect at noon on the day they are countersigned in the branch office, following the payment of the premium.

# # #

NOTE TO EDITORS: It is suggested that county agents be asked to contact county crop insurance supervisors before sending out this release.

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Weekly News Series, No. 381-8

FLUE-CURED TOBACCO

FLUE-CURED QUOTA IN THREE STATES IS INCREASED BY AAA

The total flue-cured tobacco marketing quota as finally computed, taking into account readjustments for small farms, is 748,079,000 pounds, the Agricultural Adjustment Administration announces.

Due to readjustments for small farms, the quota of 739,068,000 pounds announced on July 22, has been increased 9,011,000 pounds. Of this increase 3,406,000 pounds went to Virginia, 2,156,000 pounds to North Carolina, and 3,449,000 pounds to Georgia.

In this readjustment no change was made for South Carolina and Florida, because the quotas for these States were already established at 75 percent of the 1937 production as required in the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938. This provision resulted in quotas for these States larger than could have been established under other provisions of the act.

The apportionment of the national quota among States, together with readjustments, and the amount to be allotted to new farms, is as follows:

States and new farms	Apportionment of national quota proclaimed February 18, 1938	Adjustment pursuant to Section 313 (a) to bring State up to 75% of 1937 production	Adjustment pursuant to Section 313 (e) 4% increase all State	Adjustment pursuant to Section 313 (e) to bring State up to minimum State poundage.	Totals as apportioned and adjusted
	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.
Virginia	66,215	0	2,649	0	68,864

1092-38

(more)

North Carolina	469,071	0	18,763	0	487,834
South Carolina	69,212	11,848	3,242	0	84,302
Georgia	71,637	0	2,865	0	74,502
Florida	7,645	2,939	423	0	11,007
Alabama	70	18	4	328	420
New Farms	21,150	0	0	0	21,150
Total, United States	705,000	14,805	27,946	328	748,079

# # #

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Weekly News Series, No. 384-8

WESTERN REGION

WHEAT ACREAGE
IS TO DETERMINE
FARM ELIGIBILITY

The actual acreage _____ farmers decide to seed to wheat this fall
(State)
or next spring will determine whether or not they will be eligible for conservation payments and wheat price adjustment payments under the 1939 AAA Farm Program, _____, Chairman of the _____ Agricultural Conservation Committee, notified all county AAA committeemen this week.

When they determine the amount of this seeded acreage they will also be deciding whether they want to be eligible for wheat loans and wheat crop insurance next year.

This means that wheat farmers must decide before they seed whether or not they want to go along with the farm program, _____ says. In former years, farmers in some cases have seeded wheat and then wanted to adjust this acreage later by using some of the wheat for hay, pasture, or a winter cover crop. The 1939 program does not affect the practice of farmers' using wheat for this purpose, but for the average wheat producer the allotments have been made to allow enough acreage, within the allotments, for hay, pasture, and cover crops.

A special provision for farmers whose acreage allotment in 1939 will be 8 acres or less gives these farmers two alternatives, _____ explained.

First, they may plant within their allotment and be eligible for the 26 to 30 cents per bushel payment and the wheat loan. Second, they may plant more than their allotment, and if they do not harvest more than 8 acres for grain or hay,

1096-38 (more)

no deductions will be made from other payments earned under the program.

If they take this latter choice they will not be eligible for the wheat payment, but they will be eligible to earn a payment on their wheat allotment at the same rate as applies to such crops as oats and barley. Harvesting more than 8 acres for grain and hay will bring deductions from other payments for which the farmer may be eligible under the program.

Seeding wheat within the 1939 wheat acreage allotment established for his farm is essential for a farmer to be eligible for the price-adjustment payments, as well as for the maximum soil-conservation payment on wheat for 1939. This latter payment is to be between 16 and 18 cents a bushel on the normal yield of the wheat acreage allotment. When the wheat acreage allotment is overseeded, deduction will be made from this payment at the rate of 50 cents a bushel on the normal yield of each acre in excess of the allotment.

The conservation and price-adjustment payments combined will mean a payment to cooperating wheat farmers next year of between 26 and 30 cents a bushel. For this reason, it is extremely important that all wheat farmers consider carefully what they stand to gain or lose by complying with the program, and decide before they seed, _____ says.

# # #

1096-38 (9-15-38)

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Weekly News Series, No. 385-8

BUTTER BUYING PROGRAM

U. S. BUYING BUTTER AS DAIRYMEN FACE SURPLUS PROBLEM

The Federal butter purchases and loans program for the benefit of dairymen and consumers will be extended, if necessary, to maintain stable butter prices at reasonable levels throughout the year, _____ (State AAA committeemen or official), _____, announced. Assurances to this effect were received from Agricultural Adjustment Administration officials in Washington, he said.

Loans totaling $33,375,000 have been made by the Commodity Credit Corporation to the Dairy Products Marketing Association, an organization of farmer cooperatives, for buying up to 115,000,000 pounds of butter. The loans, secured by warehouse receipts, were recommended by Secretary Wallace under the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938.

"The dairy products purchase program has succeeded in its original purpose of taking off the market a sufficient quantity of surplus butter to prevent a serious collapse of prices during the period of extremely heavy production," H. R. Tolley, AAA administrator, said.

The Association had purchased 84 million pounds of butter on three major markets as of September 9, _____ said. The Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation has been authorized by the AAA to buy 10 million pounds of this butter for relief distribution. This is in addition to over 14 million pounds bought up to the middle of June this year for State relief agencies.

(more)

1095-38

"While these purchases and loans are believed to be ample to carry out the butter program, the Triple-A announced that if necessary it would recommend further assistance for the benefit of dairy farmers and consumers," _____ stated. "Additional supplies of butter will be taken from the Association's holdings for relief purposes as need arises."

Wholesale prices of 92-score butter have been stabilized, since the Association began operations June 16, through September 9, at 25.25 to 26.25 cents per pound _____ explained, for Chicago and 26 to 26.25 cents per pound for New York with comparable prices for other grades and markets. Association holdings of 67,505,000 pounds as of September 1 were as follows: New York metropolitan area, 24,102,000 pounds; Chicago, 39,296,000 pounds; Pacific Coast, 2,943,000 pounds; and others, 1,164,000.

The current butter program has two phases.

The first phase of the program being carried on with the assistance of the Federal Government is purchase of surplus butter by the Association, _____ explained. This butter is to be held by means of this stabilization operation until supply conditions are more normal, prices revive, and the market can absorb the stored butter.

The second phase of the butter program consists of surplus relief purchases by the Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation. By taking over from the Association supplies which can not be moved into trade channels without adversely affecting prices, the Federal purchases back up and make effective the rest of the program.

"Butter represents nearly half of the commercial milk production in the United States," _____ said, "and by maintaining butter prices and relieving the pressure of milk production on supplies of other products, the program has greatly benefited producers throughout the dairy sections."

# # #

1095-38 (9-15-38)

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Weekly News Series, No. 390-8

LIBRARY SEP 3 1

WHEAT PREMIUMS AID IN REDUCING MARKET SURPLUS

Wheat growers who pay premiums on the new "all-risk" wheat crop insurance policies offered by the Federal Crop Insurance Corporation are making use of an entirely new outlet for surplus wheat, according to _____, County Crop Insurance Supervisor, who has announced that more than _____ growers in _____County had made arrangements for payment of premiums in order that their policies might go into effect.

"When farmers pay their crop insurance premiums, either in actual wheat or in the cash equivalent, they are cooperating with other producers in removing surplus wheat from the market," said _____. Under the crop insurance plan, he explained, premiums paid in by farmers are kept by the Crop Insurance Corporation in the form of a stored wheat reserve. "This reserve can be used only for the purpose of paying crop losses of insured farmers,"_____ _____declared. "Thus, every bushel of wheat that is paid into the reserve, or that is bought for the reserve with farmer's premium money, is definitely off the market. Every farmer who pays a crop insurance premium is getting more than a guarantee that he will have wheat to sell next year. He is also assisting in a general cooperative effort of wheat growers over the country in cutting down the surplus and improving prices of wheat."

1100-38 (more)

"In fact," continued _____, "many farmers are going further than the payment of premiums on 1939 policies. Many of them see that the crop insurance reserve is a good place for cheap wheat, and are depositing wheat or cash equivalent for payment on their 1940 policies. They get insurance protection for their crops, and know that there is a good chance that wheat will be worth more when they get it back to cover losses which are sure to come sooner or later."

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Weekly News Series No. 391-8

ALL STATES

SEP

WHEAT EXPORT SALES PROGRAM TO HELP MOVE BIG SURPLUS

Exports of United States wheat and flour are being aided under a program which provides for encouraging wheat exports abroad this season. The aim of this program is to hold this country's normal share of the world wheat trade, according to _____ (AAA official). The wheat export sales program is expected to result in the exportation of approximately 100 million bushels of United States wheat, including 5 million barrels of flour, during the current season. The export plans fit into the general wheat program of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, and will help reduce the present large supply of more than a billion bushels.

The program provides for purchases by the Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation from domestic producers and others and resale to exporters, with the differences in buying and selling price made up from funds made available under section 32 of the 1935 amendments to the Agricultural Adjustment Act. This section makes available 30 percent of the annual customs receipts for removing farm surpluses and encouraging domestic and foreign sales.

A revolving fund borrowed from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation has been set up by the Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation. In carrying out the program, facilities of the regular wheat and flour trade, including farmer cooperatives, will be used. The sales program is similar to that followed by other wheat exporting countries. First wheat purchases were made August 27.

1101-38 (MORE)

The wheat export sales program supplements the 1939 Agricultural Conservation and Wheat Adjustment Program, the national wheat acreage allotment for which has been set at 55,000,000 acres. It is in line with the general objectives of the Ever-Normal-Granary plan of balancing supplies in accordance with market demands and maintaining ample reserves to protect the country against shortages in years of poor yields.

The estimated 1938 crop of 940 million bushels, plus a carry-over of 154 million bushels, gives this country the largest supply since 1932-33, while the estimated world crop is the largest on record.

The wheat export sales program is for a specified limited objective of 100 million bushels, which is about 18 percent of the estimated world trade in wheat for this season. That compares with approximately 20 percent last season, and an average of about 25 percent for the years 1920 to 1929.

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Weekly News Series No. 393-8

PRUNE PURCHASE

BAE Library

SEP

NEW YORK PRUNES
BEING PURCHASED
IN AAA PROGRAM

The Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation has been authorized to buy surplus fresh prunes in New York State, the Agricultural Adjustment Administration announced. The Corporation is authorized to buy from growers, associations of growers, or handlers through authorized agents. This is a part of the National Farm Program developed by the AAA.

The Corporation already is buying fresh prunes in Oregon and Washington where the growers have put in operation a fresh-prune marketing agreement program.

Surplus fresh prunes bought by the Corporation are being distributed through State relief agencies.

AAA officials point out that growers have been receiving unduly low prices this season. The purchase program aims to encourage domestic consumption of fresh prunes.

# # #

1112-38 (9-22-38)

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WEEKLY NEWS SERIES NO. 394-8

NEW YORK MILK

NEW YORK MILK PLAN BACKED BY MUTUAL PLEDGES

Dairymen and distributors in the New York milk market have pledged their mutual cooperation under the Federal-State milk marketing program for the New York area in the best interests of all parties concerned in the world's largest fluid milk market, _____ announced.
(AAA or Extension Official)

Farmers supplying the New York market and distributors handling milk in New York City through a joint committee representing the producers' and distributors' bargaining agencies in conference with E. W. Gaumnitz, chief of the Dairy Section of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, reported favorable progress on the New York program since it became effective September 1 and issued the following statements:

Homer S. Rolfe, president of the Metropolitan Cooperative Milk Producers' Bargaining Agency, Inc., and head of the producers group of the joint committee:

"We met to discuss plans for the utilization of milk in the best interests of producers, consumers and distributors. Producers are cooperating and want to do everything they can for the program."

J. O. Eastlack, speaking for the New York Milk Distributors' Bargaining Agency, Inc.:

"Distributors pledge their cooperation to the market administrator, Erskine M. Harmon, and are ready to utilize their plant facilities in the best possible way for the most effective utilization of the milk supply in the New York area. We believe that all distributors will cooperate to the fullest extent."

1113-38 (9-22-38)

# # #

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Weekly News Series, No. 395-8

ALL STATES

ADDITIONAL BUTTER
IS BEING PURCHASED
BY AAA AUTHORITY

To help the butter stabilization program financed by Federal funds for the benefit of dairymen, 30 million pounds of butter will be bought by the Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation from the Dairy Products Marketing Association for relief purposes during the next few months, _____ (AAA or Extension Official) announced.

The purchases were authorized by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration and are in addition to 10 million pounds also authorized by the AAA September 1, now being turned over to relief agencies, _____ said. The present purchases of 30 million pounds of butter, equivalent of 630 million pounds of milk, would require 10,000 dairymen, delivering 300 pounds of milk each day, 7 months to supply.

"Distribution of butter and other dairy products is in line with the policy announced by Secretary Wallace of purchasing portions of current farm surpluses and using them to supplement diets of unemployed people," H. R. Tolley, AAA Administrator, said when the butter purchase was authorized.

"While it is expected that these purchases will be ample to help carry out the butter program effectively, additional supplies will be taken from the Association's holdings as need arises." The Dairy Products Marketing Association is an organization of farmer cooperative marketing associations.

Purchases of butter and other dairy products may be made by the Federal Government at any time during the year to assist producers when burdensome

1104-38 (more)

surpluses are depressing to agriculture, _____ said.

Since it began purchase operations in June on Chicago, New York, San Francisco, and other markets to help stabilize market conditions, the Dairy Products Marketing Association has bought about 90 million pounds of butter and the wholesale price of butter has been maintained at between 25 and 26 cents a pound.

# # #

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NEW SUGARCANE VARIETIES

Two new sugarcane varieties that combine disease resistance with many qualities for sirup making--C. P. 29/116 and Co. 290--may largely replace other disease-tolerant varieties now grown in _____, says County Agent _____ _____. Produced by plant breeders of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, the two new varieties are especially adapted to sirup-producing areas, although they are grown in sugar-producing areas as well.

Tests at Cairo, Ga., Meridian and Poplarville, Miss., show that both varieties grow straight and erect stalks which ordinarily are longer and larger in diameter than those varieties commonly grown in this section. Both varieties strip easily, and this advantage, combined with the fact that they have a smaller number of stalks per ton of cane, makes harvesting much cheaper.

The Co. 290 has yielded good stands consistently on first stubble, usually good stands as a second stubble, and in some instances a good stand on the third stubble, _____ reports. The C. P. 29/116 has not been tested so widely but preliminary tests show its ratooning qualities will equal, if not exceed, those of Co. 290.

A lower percentage of fiber and relative softness of stalk make possible a greater recovery of juice on low-power mills commonly used in the sirup producing States.

Although neither of the two new varieties is entirely immune from mosaic and red-rot--two of the principal diseases prevalent in all areas where sugarcane is grown--they withstand the effects of the diseases reasonably well.

1110-38 (9-20-38) # # #

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Weekly News Series No. 397-8

NEW LOADING METHOD PROTECTS POTATOES IN FREEZING WEATHER

Arranging sacked potatoes in the freight car so that warm air from heaters in the bunkers may circulate between the sides of the car and the load keeps freezing damage at a minimum, although shipments are made in below-freezing weather, says _____, potato marketing specialist, _____ (institution).

Shipping tests conducted last winter by the Bureau of Plant Industry in cooperation with Maine growers and shippers show that the load may be arranged to leave about 6 inches of air space between the sides of the car and the load.

Ordinarily seven bags are laid side by side across the car, or three bags end to end. This does not leave space for enough air circulation. But four sacks laid in pairs end to end across the car, and a fifth laid lengthwise, leave 6 or more inches of air space. When the next tier is started the bag lying lengthwise is place on the opposite side. This interlacing or binding effect keeps the load from shifting and bruising enroute.

The desired air space can also be obtained by using sacks made from 36-inch material rather than the 40-inch burlap, and loading them three wide crosswise of the car.

# # #

1109-38

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NORTH CENTRAL REGION

EXPORTS OF CORN SET HIGH MARK AS IMPORTS DWINDLE

The second largest corn export movement since 1900 will be completed on September 30 when an estimated 130 million bushels of United States corn will have been sold on foreign markets during the current marketing year, according to _____, chairman of the _____ Agricultural
(State)
Conservation Committee.

Such a movement of domestically produced corn into foreign markets has not taken place since 1922, when total United States production amounted to nearly 3 billion bushels, _____ pointed out.

In only 7 years in the entire history of the country have corn exports been greater than during the year just closing.

At the same time corn imports have dwindled away practically to the vanishing point. Total imports of corn for the first 7 months of 1938 amounted to only 281,974 bushels, or about three-tenths of one percent of the United States exports during that same period.

Following is a monthly summary of corn imports and exports for the first 7 months of 1938:

	Imports (bushels)	Exports (bushels)
January	39,286	13,254,284
February	40,254	16,250,248
March	54,432	9,006,818
April	54,892	20,248,250

1125-38

(more)

May	38,083	25,408,688
June	41,098	13,342,985
July	13,929	15,631,190
TOTAL	281,974	113,142,463

"This increase in exports and decrease in imports also results from the more normal crops which have been produced during the last 2 years," declared _____," and follows the prediction made 2 years ago by Secretary Wallace when considerable corn was being imported into this country."

"The larger imports which entered this country in 1936 were caused by the high prices which accompanied the drought-reduced crops of that period. At that time the Secretary of Agriculture forecast practically a complete disappearance of these imports upon the production of more normal crops. That time has arrived, said _____, and exports of corn have soared to near-record peaks."

# # #

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Weekly News Series, No. 399-8

SUGAR BEET STATES

BEET ACREAGE PLANS BEING MADE FOR 1939

"Proportionate shares" on sugar beet acreage will be allotted to sugar beet producers for 1939 in advance of their planting, and for the country as a whole will be allotted from a total of 1,030,000 acres, _____, has been notified by the AAA. The sugar
(State AAA official)
program provides payments to sugar beet growers who hold their planted acreages within the proportionate shares allotted to them and who meet child labor, minimum wage, and other conditions of the Sugar Act of 1937.

The acreage actually planted in 1939 will be somewhat less than the total figure of 1,030,000 acres due to a shrink which occurs in the process of distributing the total acreage to growers.

The AAA has also announced that for 1938 the proportionate shares will be the acreages actually planted. It is estimated that there were 992,000 acres planted this year.

Acreage allocations to districts will be announced later.

# # #

1120-38 (9-23-38)

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Weekly News Series No. 400-8
NORTH CENTRAL REGION

FARMERS WILL ELECT AAA COMMUNITY COMMITTEEMEN

_____ (Name), chairman of the _____ (county) County Agricultural Conservation Committee has announced that election of the 1939 community committeemen in _____ township will be held _____ (day), October _____ (date), at _____ (hour) o'clock at _____ (place).

At this election three regular members and two alternates to the community committee for _____ township will be elected, as well as a delegate and alternate to the _____ County convention to elect the 1939 county Agricultural Conservation Committee. _____ (name), chairman of the 1938 community committee, will preside at the election meeting.

The local community committeeman elected will have charge of the 1939 Agricultural Conservation Program in _____ township during the coming year. The delegate to the county convention will assist in the election of the _____ County committee immediately following the community election meetings in this county.

Any farmer who has been cooperating in the Agricultural Conservation Program during the past year or who signs an application for membership indicating that he intends to cooperate in the program administered by the association in 1939 is eligible to vote.

# # #

1131-38 (9-23-38)

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WEEKLY NEWS SERIES NO. 401-8

COTTON STATES

A. R. E. Library

SECRETARY WALLACE TO TALK OVER RADIO FROM TEXAS STATION

Secretary of Agriculture Henry A. Wallace has announced his acceptance of an invitation to deliver an address on current farm problems in Forth Worth, Tex., on September 30.

The invitation was extended to him on behalf of Texas farmers through C. H. Day, president of the Texas Agricultural Association; J. Regan McCrary, president of the Texas Cooperative Council, and V. C. Marshall, president of the Texas Soil and Water Conservation Association.

The address will be delivered in the Will Rogers Memorial Colosseum at 11:30 o'clock, central standard time, and will be broadcast over the National Broadcasting Co.'s Farm and Home Hour hook-up, the arrangements committee in Texas has reported. Tentative plans also have been made to broadcast the speech over a network of Texas stations.

The Secretary's address will deal primarily with the present agricultural situation in the South, with particular reference to cotton.

State agricultural conservation committeemen from all States in the Southern Region are scheduled to meet with AAA officials for a 3-day conference in Fort Worth, September 29 and 30 and October 1, to study the details of the 1939 farm program. Secretary Wallace is expected to attend some of these sessions.

# # #

EDITOR'S NOTE: Announcements of this meeting have already been released at Fort Worth and made available to correspondents in Washington.

1136-38 (9-22-38)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Extension Service, Office of Information, and
Agricultural Adjustment Administration, Cooperating
Washington, D. C.

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WEEKLY NEWS SERIES, NO. 406-8

SOUTHERN REGION AND NORTH CAROLINA AND TENNESSEE

PERMANENT PASTURE VALUE IS SHOWN IN NEW AAA PAMPHLET

The value of permanent pastures on Southern farms, in terms of animal gains and milk or grass yields, is shown in a new pamphlet entitled "Permanent Pastures," published by the Southern Division of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, according to Director _____ of the _____ Extension Service.

The publication is being distributed to interested farmers through the county agricultural agents, Mr. _____ said.

The material presented in "Permanent Pastures" is based on experiments conducted by the agricultural colleges and experiment stations in 11 Southern States. Experiments described deal with the comparative value of pasture and pasture plus supplementary feed; comparative methods of pasture establishment; comparative methods of pasture improvement; and comparative methods of pasture management.

In each case the experiment is summarized in simple, nontechnical form, and the data are arranged in such manner that the reader can see the results at a glance. Where results are shown in terms of milk yields or animal gains, the use of pasture alone is compared with the use of pasture plus one or more kinds of supplementary feed. Where results are given in terms of grass yields, treated areas are compared with untreated pasture or check plots. In some experiments the relative values of individual grasses are shown.

1145-38 (9-28-38) # # #

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Extension Service, Office of Information, and
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Weekly News Series, No. 407-8

LIBRARY OCT 5

Ba E Zehoney

PROPER REMEDIES MAY SAVE
HURRICANE-DAMAGED TREES

Many trees damaged by the recent hurricane may be saved by prompt and proper attention, says_____of the_____Extension Service. Often treating the injured trees, rather than removing them, saves time and money.

Mr. _____ calls attention to recommendations of Dr. Rush P. Marshall, shade tree expert of the U. S. Department of Agriculture stationed at Yale University, New Haven, Conn., who points out that partially uprooted trees present the greatest problem. Many vigorous trees may be saved if pulled back into place immediately and braced by cables in four directions. Care must be taken to prevent drying of roots. In some cases it will be necessary, says Doctor Marshall, to excavate some soil to allow the roots to go back into place when the trunk is straightened. Many partially uprooted trees are unsafe and should be pulled back into position immediately or cut down. The grade line should be restored as nearly as possible to its original position by replacing soil washed away by flood water and by removing root-suffocating deposits.

Trees with split crotches may be saved if promptly bolted and cabled into normal position so that the wounds can heal.

It is particularly important to cover the wounds with a dressing, says Mr._____, because there will be little natural closure of the wood vessels this late in the season and heavy rainfall has caused abundant fruiting of disease-producing fungi.

(more)

It is not essential that all broken branches be cut off immediately, Doctor Marshall points out. Those that are in danger of falling should be removed at once. Others should be removed as soon as possible, although this can be deferred until other emergency work has been completed. Where many of the tree limbs are broken it is sometimes best to cut the limbs back to vigorous shoots instead of flush with the trunk.

To avoid stripping the bark when removing large limbs three cuts are necessary. One half-way through the under side of the limb and a few inches from the trunk, the next from the upper side a few inches beyond the first but through the limb, and the final one close to the trunk.

Farmers' Bulletin No. 1726, on the "Treatment and Care of Tree Wounds," may be obtained from the _____ Extension Service or from the U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

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(9/30/38)

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Extension Service, Office of Information, and
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Weekly News Series No. 409-8

B.A.E. Library

NORTHEAST EATS 2/3 OF ALL
LAMB - - PRODUCES ONLY 5%

Nearly two-thirds of all the lamb eaten in the United States is consumed in the area north of Washington, D. C. and east of Pittsburgh. This section produces less than 5 percent of the U. S. lamb crop.

This sectional popularity of lamb is due not so much to a difference in taste as to established food habits. Many farm families enjoy its characteristic flavor. The small carcass is easily dressed and used as fresh meat by the average farm family or it may be shared with a neighbor.

A new publication, "Lamb and Mutton on the Farm," by K. F. Warner, extension meat specialist of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, says that the dressed carcass of an 80-pound lamb weighs about 36 to 40 pounds. The trimmed leg roasts will weigh about 6 pounds each and the shoulder roasts about 5 pounds each. There will be about 7 pounds of breast and neck and 8 pounds of loin and rib to be roasted or cut into about 30 medium-thick chops. Smaller pieces of lamb can be used in a number of tasty dishes. Cold roast lamb is an excellent filler for sandwiches.

Care and cleanliness are necessary in dressing a lamb, but the job is not difficult, says Mr. Warner. Contrary to the opinion of some consumers, the fell or paperlike membrane covering the lamb carcass does not affect the flavor, but has been found to prevent the meat from drying out in the refrigerator or when being roasted.

More information on dressing and cooking lamb, and the new publication, F. B. 1807, may be obtained from the _____ Extension Service at _____
(institution)
_____ or from the U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

1161-38

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Weekly News Series No. 410-8

STRAWBERRIES MULCHED EARLY
CAN STAND FREEZING WEATHER.

Mulching of strawberries in late fall, just in advance of severe freezing weather, is a practice that will reduce winter injury to the plants in many seasons, according to _____, extension horticulturist at _____. He cites recent investigations by George M. Darrow, of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, specialist in strawberry culture and breeding, whose investigations in many strawberry-growing areas have indicated that much of the strawberry trouble ordinarily referred to as "black root" is the result of severe freezing of plants that have not been prehardened by cool or cold weather.

A severe freeze too soon after mild fall weather may kill plants outright or reduce the next crop to the vanishing point. This cannot occur when plants are properly mulched. An early snow may cover the plants and provide highly satisfactory winter protection. Mulch applied too early may injure the plants more than cold weather would. But if applied regularly and with good judgment the mulch is a valuable aid to more regular production of good yields of berries.

The ideal time for mulching is from 1 to 2 weeks in advance of the first 20-degree cold. If there are indications of an early winter the dates may be advanced somewhat, and continued mild weather might delay the work, although it is in unseasonably mild autumns that the plants get least benefit of natural pre-

1162-38 (more)

hardening and are in most need of mulch protection when severe weather strikes.

In the northern range of the strawberry, mulching for cold protection alone will usually pay, Darrow finds. Toward the Potomac-Ohio boundary and in elevated regions farther south, mulching for cold-protection alone may not be profitable, but many growers mulch to keep the berries cleaner and to conserve moisture, and they will probably find it pays to mulch earlier and gain protection from winter injury. In _____ the most favorable time is likely to be about _____.

- -

Extension Editors: These are dates for mulching strawberries suggested by Dr. Darrow, but he feels each State should be the final judge:

- -

November 1 to 10

Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, northern New York, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, and Iowa.

November 10 to 25

Connecticut, Rhode Island, southern New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Delaware, western Virginia, West Virginia, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, and Kansas.

November 15 to 30

Kentucky, Tennessee, and northern Arkansas.

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Extension Service, Office of Information, and
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Weekly News Series, No. 411-37

SOUTHERN REGION

JAN 22 1938
U. S. Department of Agriculture

LEGUMES IN SOUTH
BOOST YIELDS OF
COTTON AND CORN

Results of experimental work in the Southern States over a period of nearly 50 years with regard to the effects of summer and winter soil-conserving crops on the yields of succeeding crops of cotton and corn are summarized in Southern Region Agricultural Conservation Bulletin No. 3, issued by the AAA.

The publication contains both general summaries and the results of tests by States. It is based on previously issued publications known as Southern Region Agricultural Conservation No. 1 and No. 2 which offer digests of the effects of legumes on each of several kinds of crops as well as results of tested cultural practices on legumes.

A general summary included in the new bulletin shows an average increase of more than 50 percent in the yield of seed cotton following a previous crop of summer legumes and a slightly higher average increase following winter legumes. A similar table indicates an average increase of more than 40 percent in the yield of corn following a crop of summer legumes and practically the same average increase in corn yields following winter legumes.

The summary of the effects of summer soil-conserving crops on the yield of succeeding cotton crops is based on 24 tests conducted between 1889 and 1935 in Alabama, Arkansas, Louisiana, Mississippi, and South Carolina. Under these tests the average yield of seed cotton per acre without preceding crops of summer legumes was about 750 pounds, while the average yield per acre following summer legumes was more than 1,150 pounds, an increase of over 50 percent.

1223-37 (more)

Forty-one experiments to determine the effects of winter soil-conserving crops on yields of succeeding cotton crops were carried out between 1896 and 1935 in Alabama, Georgia, Mississippi, Louisiana, and South Carolina. The summary shows the average yield per acre without a preceding legume to be more than 800 pounds of seed cotton while the yield following a legume was over 1,250 pounds, an increase of almost 60 percent.

Thirty-one experiments to determine the effects of previous summer soil-conserving crops on yields of corn are summarized. With these tests the average yield of corn per acre without the use of legumes the preceding summer was 25 bushels while the yield following legumes was 35 bushels, an increase of more than 40 percent. These experiments were conducted between 1889 and 1932 in Arkansas, Florida, Louisiana, Missouri, Tennessee, and Virginia.

Thirty-one tests in Alabama, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, and Tennessee between 1908 and 1935 show the effects of winter legumes on succeeding yields of corn. Under these tests the average yield of corn per acre without legumes was 25 bushels while that following legumes was 35 bushels, another increase of over 40 percent.

The publication also summarizes the effects of interplanted summer legumes on the yield of corn in the Southern Region and nearby States for varying periods.

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1223-37 (12-30-37)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Extension Service, Office of Information, and
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Weekly News Series, No. 412-37

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U. S. Department of Agriculture

ORCHARD STATES

PEACH ORCHARDS CONTOUR-PLANTED AID IN SAVING SOIL

Contour planting of peach orchards is a good way of saving soil so that rolling land can continue to produce peaches for more than one generation of trees says _____, extension horticulturist at the _____. For air drainage and avoidance of spring frosts, peaches are commonly planted on sloping ground where erosion and gullying are serious when the trees are planted in checkrow style and cultivated both ways.

On moderate slopes of from 4 to 10 percent, it is relatively simple to plow contour furrows to form ridges about the same distance apart as the usual rows in the orchard. By allowing a slight slope, the contour ridges move surplus water off slowly without washing gullies. Trees are planted at the usual distance apart in the rows and cultivation is one way along the rows. There may be some short rows, but this disadvantage is balanced by the fact that cultivation is on the level with tractors or teams working more efficiently than on side slopes.

On slopes of more than about 10 percent, says _____, soil-conservation specialists have found that it is usually better to throw up a well-built terrace every four or five rows, with smaller contour ridges for each row.

The life of a peach orchard is relatively short, and new plantings are necessary to maintain the supply. Experience has been that peach orchards on sloping ground often wash so seriously that the orchard site is not worth replanting because it has lost most of its surface soil. Contoured orchards should hold the soil well enough to make replanting practical. Arrangements can be made with county agents to have contour lines run. Winter cover cropping can supply plant food to keep the soil fertile and productive, says _____.

1226-37 (12-30-37)

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Weekly News Series, No. 413-37

COTTON STATES.

JAN 22 1938
U. S. Department of Agriculture

GERMINATION TEST
MAY SAVE REPLANT-
ING OF COTTONSEED

Many cotton farmers can gain an advantage on the boll weevil and avoid time and expense of second plantings next spring by running a germination test on their cotton seed supply now, says _____, cotton specialist of the _____ Extension Service.

Reports from all over the Cotton Belt indicate that cottonseed will be much lower in germination this year than usual. Excessive fall rains damaged cottonseed in the Southeastern States, while drought lowered the quality of planting seed in the Southwest.

There is a simple way by which the farmer can run a germination test on his seed to determine its quality, says _____. It is known as the "rag doll" test. Place 100 seeds between the folds of a moist towel or muslin cloth, and with a corncob or a piece of broom handle as a core, roll the cloth into a crude roll or "rag doll." The rag should be kept fairly moist and kept in a warm place such as near the stove in the home. The seed will sprout enough in a week to count. If less than 80 seeds sprout the seed is low in germination.

If the seeds germinate below normal, says _____, there are two things the farmer can do: Obtain better seed; or use present supply and plant thicker to make up for germination deficiency. In the latter case the seed should be delinted or treated with commercial mercuric dust.

(more)

Since much seed over the entire Cotton Belt is apparently low in germination, farmers who buy seed should demand a high germination test.

Planting thicker has one drawback, inasmuch as decayed seed planted next to good seed may spread the decay. However, if it is necessary to use seed testing only 60 percent, plant at 1-1/2 times normal rate; seed testing 50 percent, twice the normal rate; and seed testing 40 percent, 2-1/2 times normal rate.

Before resorting to the last alternatives--delinting or dusting--farmers should consult the county agent. Neither method will make good seed out of bad, but beneficial results have been obtained when seed with a poor germination test was treated by one, or both.

# # #

1327-37 (12-30-37)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
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Weekly News Series No. 418-8

WINTER WHEAT PREMIUM

PREMIUM NOTICES
ON WINTER WHEAT
SENT TO GROWERS

Winter wheat growers in _____ (State) who have applied for crop insurance policies on their 1939 crops are now receiving notices of the amount of premiums due, according to _____, State Crop Insurance Supervisor. "More than _____ notices have been received by _____ (State) growers to date," he said, "and virtually all of the _____ who applied for crop insurance will have their premium notices within the next several weeks."

Premium notices, which inform the wheat grower of the number of bushels of wheat, or cash equivalent, required to put a crop insurance policy in force on his 1939 wheat crop, are being made out in the branch offices of the Federal Crop Insurance Corporation. "At the present time the Kansas City office, which serves this State, is handling more than 5,000 applications a day,"_____ said. "As of October 1, that office had received _____ of the _____ applications made by _____ (State) growers, and had calculated the amount of the premium on _____ of these and mailed them.

Growers may pay the premium due on the crop-insurance policies at the county AAA offices. Payments may be "in kind" with warehouse receipts for wheat, or in cash equivalent. _____ stressed the fact that even though a grower has applied for a policy, his wheat crop is not insured until he has paid the premium. "Growers should make every effort to pay their premium promptly," he said. "Otherwise they will be losing valuable protection on their growing wheat crop."

1167-38 (More)

He also pointed out that the county AAA Committee or the County Crop Insurance Supervisor can accept a premium payment even after the final date specified in the premium notice has expired. "If the premium is paid in wheat the amount remains the same, of course," he said. "If the price of wheat has advanced or declined after the premium notice has expired, the cash equivalent must be recomputed by the County Crop Insurance Supervisor on the basis of the price change."

Information for Editors

State	Premium notices mailed growers as of Sept. 28	Total applications made in State	Applications received in Kansas City office
Kansas.....	7,836	25,828	15,066
Michigan.....	3,264	8,000	5,802
Ohio.....	18,981	25,000	24,662
Oklahoma.....	2,315	13,000	5,749
Texas.....	2,429	4,800	4,133
Nebraska.....	12,301	28,000	19,642
Indiana.....	5,026	14,750	9,738
Iowa.....	2,649	6,562	4,103
Illinois.....	6,239	18,416	11,282
Missouri.....	7,898	27,000	17,202

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1167-38 (10-7-38)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Extension Service, Office of Information, and
Agricultural Adjustment Administration, Cooperating
Washington, D. C.

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WEEKLY NEWS SERIES, No. 419-8

FIELD RELEASE

For Distribution. Note.-The following story was released in the field from Minneapolis on September 20, 1938, by Joyce O. Roberts of the AAA Informational Regional Staff.

Premium values for high quality (State) wheat under the 1938 wheat loan program were recognized today by the Commodity Credit Corporation, the Federal Wheat Loan Agency, according to word received by _____, Chairman of the State AAA committee. The announcement made by the Corporation provides that farmers having high quality wheat under the loan may settle their loan at maturity on the basis of the same quantity of wheat of equal grade and subclass as that pledged under the loan but containing 12 percent protein. Durum producers will receive similar recognition of quality by being allowed to settle on the basis of amber or hard amber durum of the same grade and quantity. Settlement of the loan on the above basis will be made by cash payment to the Corporation of the market price at point of storage for the lower quality wheat. The Corporation will then release the high quality wheat which the farmer may sell on the market and receive the benefit of any premium brought by it. If the Corporation desired the delivery of the wheat, the producer of the high-quality wheat will be permitted to deliver warehouse receipts for the 12-percent protein wheat and obtain release of his own wheat.

In Commenting upon the announcement Mr. _____ said, "The premium provisions will make the loan program much more attractive to State producers of high quality wheat. Previously many producers had planned to sell their quality wheat because premiums brought them market prices above the loan rates based upon ordinary wheat. Now quality producers are assured of any premiums prevailing at the maturity of their loans in addition to the loan rate which today is about ____ cents above market for ordinary wheat. These producers can now benefit fully under the loan program.

# # #

1187-38 (10-7-38)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Extension Service, Office of Information, and
Agricultural Adjustment Administration, Cooperating
Washington, D. C.

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Weekly News Series, No. 420-8

IMMEDIATE SALVAGE SAVES
DOWN TIMBER FROM LOSS BY
FIRE, DECAY, AND INSECTS

Down timber in the wake of the recent hurricane, much of it resembling huge brush piles, is subject to immediate loss from fire, and loss or damage from fungous growth and insects if not salvaged before early summer of next year, says _____, extension forester of the _____ College of Agriculture. He points out that work with down timber is difficult once winter snows set in.

Many farmers and other owners of small timber holdings are handicapped by lack of help and equipment. But R. M. Evans, regional forester of the U. S. Forest Service for the Northeastern States reports that six additional CCC Camps will supplement the work of 40 camps already in New England in clearing up timber that presents the greatest fire hazard.

Much of the loss in down timber can be avoided if salvage work is prompt, says Mr. _____. Such timber may be sold or used on the farm as fuel and fence posts. The best down logs can go into dimension stock and other lumber needed for repairs on the farm. If not needed on the farm the higher-grade logs and bolts may be sold to lumber mills, to wood-turning plants, or as pulpwood.

Many short, odd-length logs of beech, birch, and maple supply a large portion of the raw materials used for making furniture, spools, bobbins, toys, woodenware, and specialty articles. Wood bolts of various lengths, even down to 3 feet, can be marketed.

1184-38 (more)

Better grade pine logs for milling should be at least 8 feet in length and not less than 8 inches in diameter, says Mr. _____. Some shorter logs, however, may be sold for making box boards and lower-grade lumber. The ends of the logs should be cut square and not at an angle, and a trimming length of about 4 inches should be allowed. Even-length logs that are 12, 14, and 16 feet-and longer--are most desired for lumber and bring the farmer more money.

# # #

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Extension Service, Office of Information, and
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Weekly News Series, No. 422-8

COTTON STATES

GINNERS' RECORDS USED AS BASIS FOR DETERMINING YIELDS

The records of cotton production being kept by ginners and the promptness with which ginners and their reports on production to the county committees in connection with the AAA program are important to producers in each county, according to _____, administrative officer in charge of the program in _____.
(State)

The ginners' reports are used as a basis for determining the normal yield per acre of cotton for individual farms and will also provide information on cotton production for counties, including cross-county ginnings.

The normal yield established for a farm is a fundamental element in computing conservation payments, parity payments, and cotton price adjustment payments and in fixing the cotton marketing quota for a farm, _____ explained.

Under the AAA program for cotton, normal yields per acre are established on the basis of the production during the preceding 5 years, with adjustments for abnormal weather conditions. This means that ginners' records of production on individual farms will be an important factor in establishing the yields for the 1939 program, according to _____. If this system of having the ginner report the amount of cotton ginned for each farm were to be continued for 5 years or longer, the years for which accurate production records are not available would no longer be used in the computation, and, instead, better records would be available in the county office for figuring the normal yield to which each farm would be entitled.

(More)

1193-38

_____ pointed out that the record to be kept by the ginner, in connection with the cotton marketing quota regulations should assist him in compiling his report for the March canvass of the Bureau of Census. Under legislation passed and approved this year, the ginner is required to report to the Bureau of Census the county or parish in which each bale of cotton ginned by him was grown.

In view of the fact that the data is to be used in giving each farm the normal yield to which it is fairly entitled, the ginner is helping the producers in his area by submitting the reports promptly in the manner designated under the marketing quota regulations.

It was also pointed out that each cotton producer serves his own interests by making certain at the time he gins his cotton that the ginner gets all the information necessary to make his report to the county office. If the producer gives the ginner incorrect information, with the result that the farm on which the cotton was produced is not given proper credit for its production, the normal yield to be established for that farm will be affected possibly to the disadvantage of the producer.

"The reports required for ginners this year are far less burdensome than those required of ginners in 1934 and 1935 in the administration of the Bankhead Act," _____ said. "It appears that the duty of making the reports will not be any heavier than that which citizens and business concerns have assumed for many years in assisting State and Federal agencies. The Department of Agriculture is furnishing the necessary forms and the reports will require very little, if any, information in addition to which ginners customarily obtain for their own records."

# # #

1193-38 (10-13-38)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Extension Service, Office of Information, and
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Washington, D. C.

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Weekly News Series, No. 423-8
ALL STATES

26 MILLION DOLLARS NOW AVAILABLE FOR BUTTER PURCHASES

_____ dairy farmers stand to benefit by a 38-million
(State)
pound increase in the amount of butter that the Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation has been authorized to buy for relief distribution during the year ending June 30, 1939, _____, said.
(AAA or Extension Official)

Because of large supplies of dairy products on hand and because of heavy milk production, removal of a larger quantity of butter than was earlier anticipated is necessary to help improve dairy products prices and farm prices of milk and butterfat during the 1938-39 season, F. R. Wilcox, director of the Division of Marketing and Marketing Agreements of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, said recently when the AAA announced expansion of the purchase authorization.

Consequently, _____ stated, the Triple-A butter program has been revised, raising the total amount that may be bought from 52 to 90 million pounds. For this purpose a $10,000,000 increase in the authorized expenditure of Federal funds, bringing the total to $26,730,000, was approved.

Purchase of butter and other dairy products by the Federal Government for relief distribution is a part of Secretary Wallace's recently reemphasized policy of buying farm surpluses to provide more adequate nourishment for low-income families.

# # # #

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Weekly News Series, No. 424-8

FLUE-CURED QUOTAS

FLUE-CURED QUOTA RETRANSFER IS HELD TO 10-PERCENT LIMIT

The amount of flue-cured tobacco marketing quota which can be retransferred is limited to 10 percent of the quota established for the farm, William Collins, Chief of the AAA Tobacco Section, announces.

The 10 percent leeway will permit an operator to dispose of any slight excess quota he may acquire by transfer because of overestimating the quantity he had available for marketing. This provision applies only to retransferred quota; the entire amount of unused quota established for the farm may be transferred.

Mr. Collins also announces that in computing the penalty for scrap flue-cured tobacco marketed in excess of the farm quota, an allowance will be made on the portion of the scrap tobacco which is unmerchantable, except for byproduct uses.

The allowance will be 3 cents per pound on the portion unmerchantable, except for byproduct uses, which is in excess of 5 percent of the gross purchase weight of farm scrap tobacco. The unmerchantable portion of leaf tobacco ranges as high as 5 percent.

When scrap is delivered to a dealer, the producer must present his marketing card to the AAA representative at the place the tobacco is received and a memorandum of sale will be issued and other records prepared, including a certificate signed by the dealer and the producer. That part of the scrap received that is removed by screening and picking and on which an allowance is claimed by the dealer must be used for byproducts or actually rendered unmerchantable by the application of lime or other approved methods.

1199-38 (10-13-38) # # # #

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